

## NATIONAL CARVASS FOR PREPAREDNESS REACHES HONOLULU

Members of Chamber of Commerce Will Express Attitude Towards Country's Defense

### PROPOSITION TAKES FORM OF REFERENDUM

#### Chamber of Commerce of United States Appeals To Seven Hundred Auxiliaries

How the business men of Honolulu and of the United States generally feel toward the subject of national defense, will be ascertained within the next two weeks through a referendum conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu in this city and by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States through out the country.

It will be, it is said, the most thorough and comprehensive effort ever made to ascertain countrywide sentiment on a question so prominently before the people and congress. The referendum, just received here—the fifteenth since the organization of the national chamber of commerce—has been sent to seven hundred commercial bodies, including the Honolulu auxiliary, in every state, territory and insular possession in the Union, representing a grand total of more than 300,000 business men. Many American chambers of commerce abroad also will be heard from, and all auxiliaries of the national body will be asked to vote for or against recommendations contained in the report of a special committee, of which Bascom Little of Cleveland, Ohio, is chairman.

#### Recommendations of Committee

This committee recommends that, for the preservation of the peace and honor of the United States, the national defense forces, both on sea and land, should be so increased as to insure the complete mobilization of the nation, to make fully available the military, industrial and financial strength of the nation. It is urged that a body in the nature of a council of national defense be created by law to assist in the development of an adequate and continuing policy for national defense.

The committee recommends that a staff of industrial mobilization be forthwith created by law and so organized and maintained in times of peace as to insure the most effective use of the economic resources of the United States in case of war. It is advocated that a program of naval construction be adopted immediately sufficient to restore the United States at least to its former position of second naval power in the Atlantic, with surplus in the Pacific sufficient to protect the coastwise and adjacent territory.

The committee asks to have created by law a general staff for the navy by strengthening the present office of naval operations of the navy department, and a recommendation is made that the regular army be increased until, together with its trained reserves, shall be sufficient to furnish the first line of land defense as recommended by the general staff of the army, or by the council of national defense or similar body after it has been created by law.

#### Universal Training Urged

The committee, recognizing the military obligation equally with the civic obligation as a fundamental duty of citizenship, and the duty of the government to establish a system which will affect every man alive, recommends that universal military training be adopted as a fundamental principle of our military policy and be enforced by law to furnish adequate land, sea and industrial forces in peace and war.

The question of national defense was brought to the consideration of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States through resolutions introduced by W. D. I. S. and passed by a vote of 10 to 2. They were the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, the Honolulu Board of Trade and the New York Merchants Association. It revealed the fact that business men were actively thinking along the lines of industrial as well as military preparedness. Measures were undertaken to select a special committee as early as last September. It met for the first time in January. Its report which recommends the referendum, says significantly: "The possibility of attack we know does exist and no amount of innocence and good feeling can prevent its occurring if the strong, the unjust and the greedy combine to attack upon it."

The committee declares that to head in and coordinate the naval and military resources of the country with the economic resources, and place them all in perspective toward the needs and policies of the nation, calls for comprehensive consideration which can only be supplied by a body such as a council of national defense. Only such a means can the views and plans of the military, naval, congressional and civilian elements of the national government be revealed in a comprehensive and at the same time cohesive whole.

#### Last Hour Legislation Ineffective

Arguing for a staff of industrial mobilization, the committee says our own experiences in the Spanish and Civil wars, and the subsequent experiences of other nations, are to and including the present war, have shown disastrous results through lack of immediately available industrial capacity. It is recognized that the success of armies and navies depends upon organized industry, that such organization of industry must be prearranged, and that it in-

## Sailors May Strike On Both Oceans For Increases In Wages

Demand 25 Per Cent Raises On Account of War Risks of Atlantic

Advices received by mail amplify former Associated Press dispatches that there might be a strike of seamen for higher wages.

Official announcement that the sailors of the Pacific Coast will strike on May 1 if shipping interests fail to comply with certain demands relative to wages and conditions was made in Portland by Jack Rosen, district agent for the Seamen's Union.

**Affects the Islands, Too**

Rosen said that a vote to strike to back up their demands had been secretly taken by the sailors. Such a strike, he said, would involve seamen, firemen and cooks on the vessels of the Pacific Coast from Alaska south to California and the Hawaiian Islands, and probably would bring out longshoremen in sympathetic strike.

"The unions control 95 per cent of the seamen on the coast," said Mr. Rosen, "and the men are called out on strike if it will tie up every ship."

Mr. Rosen said that according to information which he had received from San Francisco there is a chance of the shipowners complying with the demands of the sailors at the last moment, because of the flourishing condition of shipping at the present time.

The new scale ranges from \$30 to \$75 a month, Mr. Rosen said.

Sailors on the Atlantic also may strike in union.

**What the Men Want**

In addition to a 25 per cent increase in wages, to be known as a "war risk bonus," applicable to all classes of seamen aboard vessels passing through the European war zones, demands of further increases in monthly pay have been made as follows on the Atlantic seaboard:

Deck crews of ocean-going steamships—boatwains, from \$40 to \$55; quartermasters, \$45 to \$50; ship carpenters, \$45 to \$55; ordinary seamen, \$30 to \$45.

Engine room crews—Oilers, \$45 to \$50; tenders, \$45 to \$50; firemen, \$40 to \$45; coal passers, \$30 to \$40; wipers (on oil-burning steamers only), \$30 to \$40.

#### As To the Pacific

Other seamen from the North Coast of the Pacific say, it is understood that the wage increase sought by seamen will be about 10 per cent for coastwise steamers, on which an increase of \$5 will be demanded on the present wage of \$50 a month. Boatwains and carpenters want \$60 instead of \$55 or less, as at present. Sailors in lumber vessels to Australia ask an increase from \$30 to \$40, and in lumber vessels to Hawaiian ports an increase from \$40 to \$50.

Union sailors in Honolulu will follow their fellow unionists on the coast if there is a strike.

Increases industrial efficiency in times of peace. Although about forty per cent of the army budget is now being spent for materials and transportation, no legislation has been proposed insuring and controlling their supply. No amount of "last hour" legislation can afford protection when trouble is imminent, and it can never take the place of prearranged organization and training.

Additional significant paragraphs from the committee report are quoted: "The first line of national defense is our geography. It is the navy, and if attacked, the cheapest, most effective and safest defense by the navy can only be obtained if it is strong enough to seek out and destroy the enemy at sea and at a distance from our shores sufficiently great to render invasion impracticable and thus eliminate the alarm and subsequent commercial and financial paralysis and loss which accompany the immediate menace of such a danger."

#### An Adequate Regular Army

To support the regular army and the national guard we have today only the untrained citizens and the unorganized industries of the country. Undoubtedly they constitute the real defensive strength of the nation, provide the means to train the citizens and to direct our industries to the production of war materials. The experience of Great Britain in the present war in Europe plainly, however, teaches that at least six months of training before the first reinforcements of trained volunteers can be secured by this method, and it is doubtful whether they could be secured at all if our territory, our great industrial regions and centers of population, wealth, commerce and government are not kept practically free from the invader. Calm consideration of the probable course of events in case we were invaded forces the conclusion that we would not be thus free from consideration during the months that would be needed to mobilize our resources in men and industries."

"With a strong navy and with the nucleus of an adequate army, together with a proper organization of our industrial resources, our diplomatic efforts should have so much weight that actual war would be a remote contingency. With such an organization for preparedness, on a firm working basis, it is more probable that a few steps would attempt to invade this country unless the provocation were very great. If such a system be regarded as preventive insurance, it is insurance worth a cent, for it would be more than paid for by the development of industrial efficiency and harmony that would follow its adoption. Economic mobility of production, better distribution of labor, and a fine sense of collective responsibility on the part of everyone would be a part."

The American steamer Republic, formerly the German steamer Walther, here recently, has been chartered by Robert Dollar to load freight on Puget Sound for Vladivostok, terms private.

## NITRATE VESSELS USING THE CANAL

Two More of Nippon Yusen Kaisha Fleet May Call Here For Coal

Fourteen vessels at Balboa and five at Cristobal were awaiting opening of the Panama Canal April 14, the day before the first ship passed through. Eight of the fourteen at Balboa were from nitrate ports; another was from Valparaiso, and five were from the States and British Columbia for Europe. Of the five at Cristobal, two were for Chile, two for San Francisco and one for Puget Sound.

American-Hawaiian and other steamers engaged in the nitrate trade to East Coast powder factories, especially to du Pont, will find the Canal a great saving over Magellan.

**Sixteen Through First Day**

As already received here by radio, sixteen vessels, seven northbound and nine southbound, passed through April 15. The first was the British steamer St. Veronica, from Oregon for London with lumber. She had waited at the Canal since March 27.

The Japanese steamer Harima Maru, due here next month from the Canal, was the first large vessel to clear from an Atlantic port for the Orient via the Canal since it was closed by slides in October. She sailed from Bayona March 21 for Japan with a cargo of coal.

Sailing from New York April 9 from Balboa April 17 for Honolulu and Shanghai, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer, Sanki Maru also was one of the first vessels to pass through. She will make her first call here next month. Captain Nishimura is master.

**Now Loading At Nishimura**

The other N. Y. K. steamers are loading at New York and may call at Honolulu. The Toyokuni Maru sailed from London April 11 for New York. She arrived at London from Marseilles, Yokohama and Moji.

She sailed from London for the Canal on September 21, 1915, from the Canal for the Orient.

No advices have been received by C. Brewer & Co., N. Y. K. agents, as to sailings between the Orient and New York via the Canal, but such a line was planned when the waterway closed last year, and it is considered likely that it will be operated. Advices to Japanese newspapers said it would be opened.

Whether American lines maintain service through the Canal—and a dispatch yesterday said they would not—the Harrison Direct Line has announced it will operate vessels on the old schedule between Pacific Coast ports and the United Kingdom.

## SOCCER BOOMING ON GARDEN ISLE

LIHUE, April 18.—Soccer is furnishing some good sport among the teams of the companies and battalions of the Hawaiian National Guard. A series of games has been played off on the various fields, in which the team of the third battalion and that of the Hospital Corps are now in the lead, each one having won two games and lost none.

On Sunday two games were played off. At Lihue the third battalion won an easy game from the first battalion. All the members of the latter team did not show up and outside the players were drafted in at the last minute. The score was 4-1 at the end of the game.

In Eleke the Hospital Corps defeated the second battalion with a score of 4-0 in an equally easy game. Next Sunday the winning teams will clash at Eleke in a game that promises to be the best one yet played. W. C. Avery and J. Fernandes were the umpires of the games.

The Kiluaea company is now organizing a team which will seek to give an opportunity to compete with other teams as a new athletic field is to be built by the Kiluaea plantation. Some good apparatus will be installed for gymnasium purposes and the company will take an active part in future athletic events.

Plans for the big Fourth of July celebration are still progressing and the various companies and battalions are practicing up for the contests in drill, wrestling, running, jumping and other events. The plantations are assisting in different ways to make the celebration a great success in every direction, and the glorious Fourth will surely be a great day on the Garden Isle.

#### LOUIS ROSA LEAVES OFFICE OF TREASURER

Louis Rosa, for two years assistant bookkeeper and license clerk in the office of the city treasurer, has resigned and entered business on his own account. The young man has purchased an interest in the firm of Rosa & Co., established by his brother several years ago.

By attention to his duties and a conscientious personality, Rosa has made a splendid reputation for himself in the treasurer's office.

The vacancy made by Rosa's resignation has been filled by the treasurer by the appointment of A. K. Holbrook. This is in line of a promotion which Holbrook has been an assistant to Rosa for several months.

## REPORT ON NUUANU RESERVOIR ERUPTS LOAN FUND BOARD

Commissioners Flail Board of Health For Not Furnishing Data Asked For

### GOVERNOR TRANSMITS HIS OMINOUS WARNING

#### Chairman Forbes Declares If Contamination Exists Health Authorities Are Negligent

Governor Pinkham fired a hand grenade into the cogitations of the Oahu Loan Fund Commission at its meeting yesterday morning, in the shape of his long-deferred report on the Hillbrand Glen reservoir, and the resultant explosion scattered a smolder of wrath that continued to grow and gutter for the rest of the session, which lasted until well past two o'clock.

Incidentally, the members of the commission took several lively falls out of the board of health and wound up by adopting a resolution calling upon that body to make a direct answer to the commission's repeated request for information regarding reservoir No. 4. The resolution calls for data regarding the suitability of the water in the reservoir for human use, its purity and should it, in the opinion of the health board, be unsanitary and unfit for use, just what steps are to be taken to make it clear and healthful.

#### 'Units For Human Use'

As announced some weeks ago in The Advertiser, the report of the Governor, short in itself and without recommendations, does but serve to convey to the loan fund commissioners certain reports and correspondence from Doctor Pratt, president of the board of health, to Dr. D. H. Currie, and letters in reply from Doctor Currie to Doctor Pratt. These medical men are as one in denouncing the water in No. 4 reservoir, and declaring that it is unfit for human consumption.

"Nuuanu water is now unfit for human use," said the letters, and said the Governor, "it constitutes the greatest menace to the health of Honolulu of any one factor. As to the insatiable condition of No. 4 reservoir there can be no question."

These flying bits of the grenade struck the commissioners and made them gasp. Chairman Forbes was the first to catch his breath again and let every one know of it.

#### Why Endanger Nuuanu Folk

"Why, if all this is so," demanded Mr. Forbes, "has the board of health permitted the continued use of this water? Why should we be called upon to drink? Why are the people of this city allowed to continue drinking of the water, which, it is said, contains the seeds of all sorts of epidemics? Such action is hardly less than criminal if the statements made in this report are true. It is not right. It is not even human. If the people of Honolulu are and have been in real danger from their drinking water they should have been notified by the board of health long ago, for the board has been cognizant of these alleged facts for long time—ever since last February, I believe."

"Instead of the widest possible publicity the board has been hiding the matter, it has been keeping secret about the conditions which it asserts, are so perilous to the health and welfare of the city. Why? I want to know."

#### Currie Agrees With Pratt

The last letter from Doctor Pratt, contained in the Governor's report, referred to a personal communication from the head of the health board to Doctor Currie, declaring that the water in No. 4 is polluted, and dwelling upon the insanitary conditions of the watershed and the difficulty in keeping it clean, and of maintaining the water in a state fit for human use. In these things Doctor Currie agreed with Doctor Pratt, as is shown by an answer from Doctor Currie to Doctor Pratt, and contained in the Governor's report.

It was pointed out in Doctor Pratt's letters that the watershed should be cleared, and that the Pali road should be kept off the action and a large filtration plant should be built. In addition to this the doctors would have the reservoirs cleaned out and the pipes and conduits similarly treated.

#### Engineers Stand By Guns

Even were all this done and well done, they appeared to believe that the water supply could not be purged of all its impurities. Doctor Pratt, however, makes no recommendation to the Governor regarding the reservoirs. Indeed his letters appear to have been sent to the Governor's office without even a letter of transmittal.

The first shock of the statements contained in the report having passed, Engineers G. K. Harrison and James T. Taylor came to the fore with the assertion that they do not credit one-half of what the doctors fear regarding the water supply.

"I believe that the Nuuanu supply is as good and as pure as fifty per cent of the water now furnished to the big cities on the mainland," declared Harrison, who has made a special investigation of the whole question.

"The supply is good," insisted Taylor. "Even if some pollution has crept in—and such a thing is possible—nature will take care of any reasonable amount of dirt that may get into the water. Sunlight is a powerful disinfectant and the water tends to clarify itself as it moves through the pipes. I see no danger to the people from this water."

#### Murray Brouts Idea

Harry Murray, who was present, also

## COST OF GASOLINE HIGHER THAN EVER

Price of Gasoline Has Increased Seven and One-Half Cents In Year

Amont the nation-wide agitation against the high price of gasoline and the inquiry started by the federal government, and pressed in congress, to get at the bottom of the industry, with a view to learning whether or not the prevailing price is justified as to gross extortion, the price of gasoline in Honolulu has increased within a year seven and one-half cents a gallon, f. o. b. retailing garage. Yesterday the price was eighteen and one-half cents a gallon; a year ago on April 24, it was eleven cents a gallon. And dealers say that the proportionate increase in consumption is heavier. In this connection a large local dealer in automobiles said yesterday:

"One of the automobile firms recently announced that it was preparing to produce 8000 cars a month, of a maximum of 100,000 a year. Most of these cars the company expects to dispose of in this country. The automobile industry is expanding steadily, and each car that is put into use emphasizes the need for a dependable fuel oil market. The senators from Oklahoma urged particularly investigation in the fields of their own state. The federal trade commission took up the subject, and is now gathering information. A great mass of data is already in hand.

"The federal trade commission's report will be awaited with much interest and with some anxiety on the part of certain concerns, for it has been more than hinted that the great oil corporations were manipulating the market, thus adding to the pressure which the natural increase in demand has caused.

"Probably the greatest hope for a permanent low level of cost of motor fuel is that new methods of producing fuel oil may be discovered. Doctor Rittman's process is said to have enabled manufacturers to double their capacity. Then it is pointed out, this country has neglected subsidiary sources for gasoline. The United States geological survey believes that shale deposits should be made to yield a large quantity of oil, from which usable grades may be extracted. In the past little attention has been paid to shale, but the increase in price of oil in general has turned scientific inquiry into new directions. It is notable that the oil shale industry of Scotland has for years been one of great importance. There are vast possibilities in the fields of Colorado, Utah and Wyoming.

"Our information leads us to the conclusion that the oil refiners are not likely, under any excuse whatever, to make further advances in the price. It is pretty generally understood that the market will be downward instead of upward. As to these sensational reports, it will become government officials to predict forty cent gasoline with such facts as are now available in government reports. The automobile industry looks to the government and its experts for relief from every gasoline difficulty. We object to the statement that the war is responsible for the price, because the government figures prove that the export of all mineral oil in 1915 was only five per cent more than in 1914; and so far as gasoline is concerned, these figures show only 12: 000,000 gallons exported in 1915, against 162,000,000 in 1914. There was some increase, it is true, in export of kerosene and light products other than gasoline, these being 19,000,000 gallons in 1915, compared with 47,000,000 in 1914.

"The present high price of gasoline has already had the effect of stimulating the production of oil. New wells are being drilled and new processes of treatment are being installed by refiners which greatly increase the output of gasoline per gallon of crude. Also mechanical improvements in the automobile which will give more power to a gallon of gasoline and make lower grades available are sure to result.

"Men tell us that there is plenty of oil to be had provided there is sufficient inducement to producers to drill wells and take it out of the ground. That inducement certainly exists now, and we shall soon be hearing of the result. There is now before congress a bill to authorize the opening of government oil lands under a leasing system, and hundreds of oil operators are waiting to get into that field as soon as the laws are lifted."

scouted the idea of any real danger existing.

"What ever is in their now was in their five years ago," he declared.

But it was another phase of the situation that appealed to Commissioner Petrie. He told the commission that he did not like the manner in which the body has been treated by the board of health.

"Anyone would think we are spanked babies," he said.

Sounding the same note other members denounced the refusal of the health board to answer the demands for data which the commission has made repeatedly, and the resolution calling for a direct reply to these requests was passed.

Mayor Lane declared himself as a favor only for the development of power from the water, by diverting the flow from Hillbrand Glen to No. 2 feature be ignored while the commission prepared to go forward with the reservoir, and urged that the sanitary and other more important phase of the matter.

**Governor Condemns Dam**

The Governor in his report has declared that the dam at No. 4 is not safe and that there is not enough water to accomplish the power plans advanced by Murray and others. The commission was informed that repairs are now being made to the big new line from No. 4, and Engineer Fred Kirchoff was instructed to report on the safety of the dam as soon as these repairs are completed.

## Anyo Maru To Take Place of the Chiyo In Pacific Service

Tokio Cablegram To Nippon Jiji Says That Change Will Be Made

A cablegram to the Nippon Jiji from Tokyo said that the Togo Kaen Kaisha South American liner Anyo Maru would be placed on the run of the wrecked steamer Chiyo Maru. No confirmation of this has been received by Castle & Cooke, agents, but it is regarded as probably true. It has been reported before that such action would be taken.

The Anyo Maru arrived at San Francisco yesterday from Hilo, Honolulu and the Far East. Her schedule coincides more readily with that of the Chiyo Maru, which was due here Friday from the Orient and which would have sailed from San Francisco May 13 for Honolulu and Yokohama. The Anyo is expected to sail soon from San Francisco for Honolulu and the Orient.

From the standpoint of the Islands, the shifting of the Anyo to the Chiyo's run will be beneficial. The South American liners make unusually long voyages of six months' duration. The most comfortable run of the Anyo at Honolulu would have been October 7, for example, and westbound calls would have been July 26 and January 25. If another vessel is placed on the Anyo's route, as indicated in the Nippon Jiji dispatch, the loss of the Chiyo will be compensated for so far as freight is concerned. The Jiji's cablegram said that the Anyo Maru probably would replace the Chiyo.

The South American liner cannot maintain the schedule of the Chiyo, however. She was nine days going to San Francisco from Hilo, whereas the Chiyo's time from Honolulu to San Francisco was about five days and eight hours. The Anyo, Kiyo and Suyo are allowed fifteen days from Yokohama to Honolulu, whereas the big business make the voyage in ten. The Anyo's passenger capacity is thirty first-class, fifty second-class and 360 steerage, much less in the case of the Chiyo. As to freight she is a big carrier.

The T. K. K. intends to build two vessels of the Empress of Russia class, about 25,000 tons displacement, slightly smaller than the Manchuria, but they will not be ready for years, at least. The new liners will be much larger than the Shinyo and Tenyo, which are of about 22,000 tons displacement. Until a new vessel has been completed it is to be expected that the Anyo will remain in the San Francisco service.

## PACIFIC-EASTERN TO OPERATE SHIPS

After several months of inaction, the Pacific & Eastern Steamship Company again has stirred. Alfred L. Ries of Washington has arrived at San Francisco and is making arrangements for docking. He said that three freighters of 10,000 tons capacity would be placed on the run between San Francisco and the Orient in the near future.

This company was the outgrowth of the visit to the United States of the Chinese trade commission, here last May. Incorporation was in New York last fall with a capitalization of \$5,000,000 and prospects seemed good that the line would start business, but nothing definite came from the East. Both American and Chinese capital is interested, and the line has the unofficial backing of the Chinese government.

#### Products Company Formed

There is nothing as to whether the vessels will call here. If they are to be out and out freighters they probably will not.

The Chinese American Products Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated in Arizona to act in conjunction with the steamship company in promoting trade between China and the States.

The American International Corporation also may engage in the merchant business, which is permitted by its charter, as explained in The Advertiser Monday. The question largely seems to be whether the company should act directly or through a subsidiary.

With W. R. Grace & Co., the international owner of the Pacific Mail, it will be remembered. Recently it has been the Allied Machinery company of America and has entered into a contract with the government of Uruguay for \$5,000,000 worth of sewer work.

#### Tuzo Vessels Planned

San Francisco advices say that the Pacific Mail is planning the construction of three vessels, larger than the Mongolia and Manchuria, sister ships of the Mail sold last year, which, with the exception of the Minnesota, were the largest vessels on the Pacific.

The first of the Dutch-built steamers to come here will be the Ecuador, sailing from San Francisco June 17. She arrived at New York April 17. Provisional American registry was granted at Amsterdam. She will load coal at Newport News for the West Coast. Each of the steamers can carry 3700 tons deadweight.

Cal. E. Stone, passenger traffic manager of the Great Northern Railway, before he left Portland for St. Paul, stated that the Honolulu service of the HPL lines is to be a regular winter proposition. The Great Northern will go on the run early in October, maintaining a ten-day service out of Francisco and San Pedro. The North Pacific will probably be withdrawn again at any time from the San Francisco-Flavel service. This is a Portland dispatch. The vessel came here in November last year, October is the earliest date mentioned yet for her 1916 sailings.

## COMPLETE SYSTEM OF RECORDS GIVEN TO NATIONAL GUARD

Order Issued By Adjutant-General of Territory Established Important Feature

### ANOTHER STEP TOWARD EFFICIENCY OF MILITIA

#### All Units and Commands of Organization, Excepting Battalions, Are Concerned

Maintenance of records, reports and official correspondence in the National Guard of Hawaii is an involved task of considerable magnitude, as shown by an order issued yesterday on the general subject from national guard headquarters.

The order is designed to simplify this phase of the department's business as much as possible, establishing a definite routine conducive to the highest degree of efficiency in the militia. It is based upon and follows as nearly as may be the official recording correspondence and filing system of the regular army.

#### Records Must Be Complete

For instance, all troops, batteries and companies are required to maintain a correspondence book, a morning report, first sergeant's roll call book, record of attendance at drills and assemblies, record of properties held by individual enlisted men, file of descriptive and assignment cards of all enlisted men, a document file, company council book, company fund account, file of company orders and all orders of memoranda and instructions from higher authority, and an individual record of all rifle and pistol practice.

From this it can readily be seen that either a trained volunteer clerical staff must be had or a paid staff of clerks maintained to handle the paper work of the organization.

#### Reports and Returns

Morning reports must be made out after every drill and assembly except target practice. A copy must be sent to regimental headquarters from each company and a copy retained in the company records. If the battalion commanders desire a copy of this report they are to receive it, but no copies are to be sent to the adjutant general.

Each company must make a monthly return, too, sending two copies to regimental headquarters and filing one in its own records. Ordnance returns shall be made quarterly to the chief ordnance officer and a copy filed in the company record. The monthly return must show the attendance or non-attendance of every officer and enlisted man at every drill or assembly. Target practice returns must be to regimental headquarters at the close of the target year.

#### No Battalion Records

It is interesting to note, however, that the battalion is not recognized as an administrative unit, and while the battalion commander may be held responsible for the preparedness of his command all correspondence from batteries and companies must pass through his hands, he is relieved of the onus of a clerical staff, not being required to keep records of such correspondence.

Each regiment must keep a correspondence book or card record file or some other suitable system of filing and indexing correspondence; a document file, morning reports of field staff and band; morning reports and monthly returns of troops, batteries and companies made to it. Also, it must keep duplicate copies of orders of office taken by all officers in the regiment, and all correlatory information concerning such officers, and a complete file of all orders, whether regimental or from higher authority.

#### Regimental Monthly Reports

Monthly reports of the regiment's general and detailed condition must be made to the adjutant general by the regiment; this includes a small arms firing report.

The regimental quartermaster must make a quarterly return to the quartermaster general of all property issued to the regiment, and settlements with companies and detachments at the end of the same periods.

#### MEAT MAKES ACHY BACKS

Meat eaters are apt to have weak kidneys and lame, aching backs. The kidneys are at work all the time, filtering uric acid out of the blood, and a heavy meat diet increases the production of uric acid so greatly that in time it is likely to overwork and weaken the kidneys.

A little meat is good, and athletes or others who do heavy physical exercise out of doors can stand a lot of it, but persons who work inside should cut down on meat as soon as they begin to feel heavy after eating, and are having backache, headache, dizzy spells, rheumatic pains, nervous troubles and irregular action of the kidneys.

Neglect of this condition leads to danger of gravel, dropsy and Bright's disease.

Don't delay.

Strengthen the kidneys by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Thousands will tell you how